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in the news

By Claude Wiltze

SENIOR EDITOR, AIR FORCE SPACE DIGEST

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For historians, one of the definitive documents of the cold war will be the speech given by Adlai Stevenson before the UN Security Council when the Cuban crisis broke. Largely neglected in the flood of headlines that came out of immediate action, his address was an impressive catalogue of Russian treachery, focused on the Kremlin's persistent derogation of the United Nations.

"Has the Soviet Union ever really joined the United Nations?" the Ambassador asked. "Or does its philosophy of history and its conception of the future run counter to the pluralistic concept of the Charter?"

Mr. Stevenson pointed out that starting in 1945 the United States had dispersed the greatest military power in the world, monopolistically armed with the terror of the atomic bomb. If our purpose had been to dominate the world, he said, that was the time to start. He continued:

"Instead of using our monopoly of atomic energy to extend our national power, we offered in 1946 to transfer the control of atomic energy to the United Nations.

"Instead of using our overwhelming economic strength to extend our national power, we contributed more than \$2.6 billion to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, much of which went to the relief of suffering in the Communist countries. And after 1948, we contributed many more billions to the economic restoration of Europe—and invited the Communist countries to participate as recipients of our assistance.

"I have often wondered what the world would be like today if the situation at the end of the war had been reversed—if the United States had been ravaged and shattered by war, and if the Soviet Union had emerged intact in exclusive possession of the atomic bomb and overwhelming military might."

Then Ambassador Stevenson listed a bill of evil particulars. He cited the Russian violation of the Yalta Pact in Romania and Poland and the conquest and absorption, by 1948, of more than five nations into the Communist empire. There was the rejection of international controls for atomic energy and rejection of the Marshall Plan. There was the Berlin blockade and Korea. East German uprisings were

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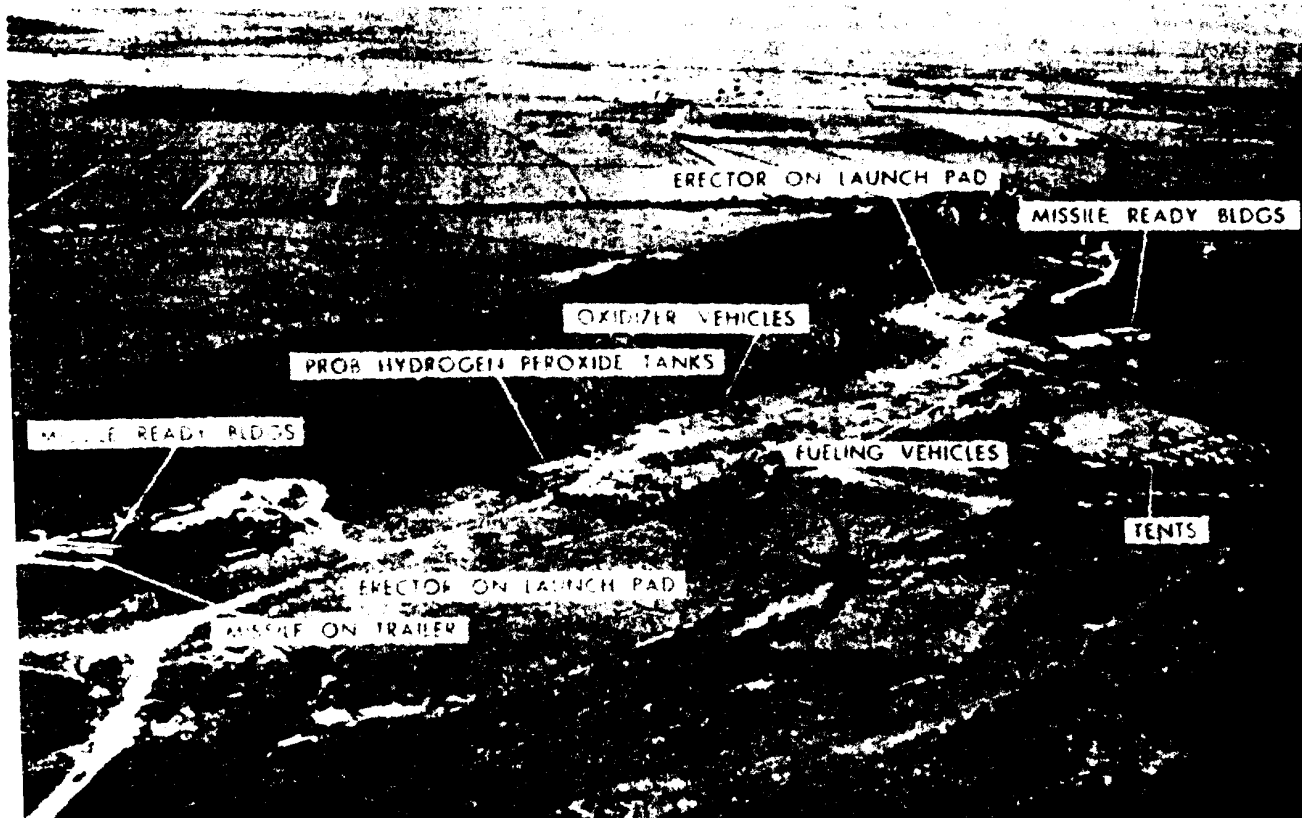


Photo taken at Sagua LaGrande, about 150 miles east of Havana, shows Soviet medium-range ballistic-missile site near operational readiness. Another photo, taken same day US started blockade, disclosed intense Russian effort to mount mountage over site construction. This indicated weapon with 1,000-nautical-mile range was nearly ready for firing.

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